Business Notices.

HATS FOR THE JAPANESE.—There is no truth in the remore that the entire Japanese Embassy have given orders to Knox for a supply of his Spring HATS. But if is true that the beauty, style and becomingness of these matchless fabrics, the beauty, style and becomingness of these matchless fabrics, were by New Yerkers, now in Washington have excited the were by New Yerkers, now in Washington have excited the wearby New Yerkers, now in Washington have excited the the basis of the presume, among enthousants admiration of the foreigners. We presume, among the notable places, they will not full to visit the Hatter's No. 212, Erondway, when they arrive in town.

HATS AND CAPS FOR GENTS AND CHILDREN.

The largest and most elegant variety in this city. Beautiful
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SOMETHING NEW .- A HEMMER, TUCKER, FEL-EGMETHING NEW.—A HEADMER, I CURREN, F. ELEINBER, and GACUR combined, just priemied. Simple,
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Office of the Distilleries, where the wholesale trade only can be supplied, No. 24 Old Sip. A MEDICINAL WHISKY.

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Polar breezes constantly circulating through these Refrigers tors, which are warranted to keep Fish, Fiesh, and Fruit, each article retaining its peculiar flavor. In fact, it is the only perfect

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Gents: We forward by this vessel (the Icarion) one of your Patent Champion Fire-proof Sales, whick we imported through your Consult here, the late Mr. Noble Towner, some eighteen mouths since This Safe was in our establishment during the cutyal fare of 1sth of February last, and romained there more than forty-eight hours, until the whole building was totally consumed. An immense heat, coming from our own stores, as well as from a coal-yard with over 300 time of coal, situated about twenty feet to windward of that part of the building in which the Safe was kept rendered it inpossable for any one to approach the form as an earlier period. The Safe contained jewelry, as well as the book which we send along with this. On opening the Safe, we found (as per cerifficate on the book to which we ask reference) that the jewelry was only slightly ternished, and will be easily repolished. The book will show you the value of the Safes for potecting papers, &c. Your Consul was present at the opening of the Safe, and it is at his request we send it to you. His regretted death, since this occasion precludes us from having his signature to the certificate. You can keep the Safe to show your customers, and ship in a mother of the same size. You may retain the book and certificate, and make any use you like of them.

We romain troly yours.

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An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, has a Scotning
Sinus for Children Trething, which greatly facilitates the
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Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and reflief and besilt to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.
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The old and only stricts to exterminate Bed Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Garden Insects, &c., without Poison.

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Exterminate Rate. Miles and all Vermin. Buildings, Ships, &c., cleared by contract. Bankers & Pass, No. 13 Park-row, and No. 43 breadway, and sold by all Druggists and Grocors.

Beware of initiations.

Dyspepsia.—One great predisposing cause to this disease is the neglect and irregularity of action of the functions of the storagh and lowels. When those fail to regularly perform their deties for any length of time, Dyspepsia in some of its forms is elmost sure to follow. Barrer's LARATTER TWOMER, or CATHARTY LORENGE, will effectually add nature to restore these to a healthy action. Phy-diam who know their large-dients freely recommend them. Solid by all druggists.

BLOOD FOOD No. 2—Is used with unfailing success is Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Billous Attacks, Dropsy, Costiveness, Sick Heedsche, and in all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the Stomach and Boweis. Taken by Greps. Price \$1 per bottle. Sold by CHURCH & DIFFONT, No. 45 breakers

HILL, Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers.

PURE WHISKY, -50 barrels S. T. Suit's Salt River Bourbon, for sale by
ATWATER, MULPORD & Co., Nos. 25 and 27 Broad-st.

Dr. MARSH continues to apply his RADICAL CURE Taxes with success, in effecting curss of Hernia or Ruptu-ladies waited upon by a fermile in private rooms. Baths Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Supporters, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, is Silk Elastic Stocking, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, is March & Co., No. 2 Vesey & N. Y., opposite St. Paul's Churc

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Ringworm, Salt Rheur d Scald-Head are merely the eruptions of a Scrofnious to blood. These celebrated Vegetable Pills cleanse and a blood of its foul humors, and consequently effect a s re of the above-panied disorders.

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1860.

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No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith

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JOHN H. TISON, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., has THE TRIBUNE

To Advertisers.

We must again request our advertising patrons to send in their announcements as early in the day as pos-

National Politics.

The Speech of ABRAHAM LANCOLN of Illinois-at the Cooper Institute, New-York, Feb. 27, 1860—explaining and defending the position and views of the Republican party on the ery: To which is added the Hon. JANES R. Doo-

subject of Slavery: To which is added the Hon. Janus R. Doc-LITTLE's vindication of the Republicans of Wisconsin from the charge of Nullification.

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Lincoln's and Douglas's Speeches.

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY AND DEMOCRACY VS. RE-THEICANISM. One volume, reyal octave. 285 pages. The speeches of Messrs. Douglas and Lincoln in the great Illinois sempaign of 1858, together with the two Speeches made by Mr. ancoln in Ohio in 1859, have been collected, and are published we single volume.

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We think that no document has been issued that will so fully express the doctrines of the Democratic and Republican Parties. To promote the largest possible circulation, the price has been placed at the following low rates: In paper cover, stitched, 35 cents a copy; \$30 per 100 copies. If by mail, 12 cents each must be sent to prepay postage.

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We have seen a telegraphic dispatch from Gov. Seward, to the effect that he shall resume his seat in the Senate about the 1st of June, unless sooner summoned to Washington by the need of his vote on some important measure.

Vera Cruz dates to the 16th inst. have been received at New-Orleans, stating that Zuloaga had issued a decree deposing Miramon, and assuming the Presidency. The movement had caused great alarm. Uraga, with 6,000 Liberals, occupied Guanajuato on the 5th inst., preparatory to attacking the Capital.

At the joint meeting of the Old and Young Men's Republican Committees last evening, a partial report was made by those having in charge the arrangements for a grand Ratification of the Chicago ticket. The date fixed upon is the 31st inst. Resolutions were passed indorsing the action of the late Convention. A special Committee was appointed to take measures preparatory to the erection of a Mammoth Wigwam in this city capable of accommodating an audience of 10,000 persons.

The Police Commissioners have appointed our well-known fellow citizen, John A. Kennedy, esq., to the office of General Superintendent of Police. The appointment is not made a day too soon. Mr. Kennedy is a man of capacity and energy. We do not doubt that the department will be rendered highly efficient under his management. Though for some reasons we should have preferred the appointment of a Democrat to this important office, we are confident that Mr. Kennedy's administration will give great satisfaction to the public.

The Express quotes from certain reports of the remarks of Horace Greeley at the Stuyvesant Institute meeting on Tuesday evening, to the effect that "the delegates"-that is, those from this State-to the Bell-and-Everett National Convennion had their expenses paid by the Democrats. Not so. What Mr. Greeley did say was, that certain delegates from Philadelphia to that Convention admitted that their expenses were so paid. We were assured of this by one of the delegates to the Chicago Convention-we believe he was John M. Butler, but are not certain as to the name The material question, however, is not, Who was our informant ? but What is the fact ?

It has been fully and most reluctantly testified before the Senate Printing Investigating Committee that large sums have been statedly paid by the Democratic wire-workers in Philadelphia to keep in the field there what were known as "Straight "American," and are bereafter to be known as "Constitutional Union" tickets. Large sums were so disbursed, Mr. Megargee testifies, in 1858, when Jacob Broom and other "Constitutional "Union" magnates were run for Congress as "Straight Americans" to wile away votes from the People's party candidates. The financial "side-door" operations in like direction of the Denocratic wire-workers of Pennsylvania in 1856 are well known. Mr. Lewis C. Levin is understood to have been then a grateful "American" recipient of Democratic gold; and there were many more of them. It was by such means, and by gigantic frauds at the ballot-boxes, that Pennsylvania was carried for Buchanan at the State Election of 1856, and the Presidential contest thus vir-

tually decided. The Express will not growd these and like facts out of public sight by attempting to bully us. We believe it was itself largely a recipient of Democratic patronage, if not of Democratic subsidies, for its infamous attacks on Col. Fremont, calling him a Roman Catholic, &c., in 1856. We cannot think so meanly of human nature as to suppose it wallowed in such extensive and systematic falsehood and calumny for the mere pleasure of lying. We believe it was suborned by the Democrats then, and that it either has been or is fishing to be so bired again. It knows perfectly well that Bel and Everett will not poll half the vote required to give them the Electors in even one Free State, and that the only practical-effect of running them is to encourage and probably strengthen the Democrats. It is a fair presumption that whatever intelligent persons actually do is what they intend to do. We do not know why The Express should claim exemption from the effect of this rule.

The steamer Persia, with European dates to May 13, via Queenstown, being three days later than our former advices, reached this port at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. In the British House of

negotiations in reference to Central America. The Bay Islands had been ceded to Honduras under conditions which secure protection for British subjects. The treaty with Nicaragua had been signed, but was not yet ratified. He also stated that the right of passage over the Isthmus of Panama had been recognized. The London Times states that the English Cabinet has been fiercely at variance on the commercial treaty, the budget, the franchise, the increased income tax, and the repeal of the paper duty. The Paris correspondent of The London Times asserts that seldom have the relations between France and England been on a more unsatisfactory footing than at present. Garibaldi's expedition to Sicily engrossed a large share of public attention. It appears that with 2,200 volunteers he embarked from Genea at 12 o'clock p. m. of the 5th inst. The scene was of the most exciting character, and was witnessed by over 5,000 persons bidding the gallant adventurers God-speed. The volunteers. as is usual with Garabaldi's troops, consisted of nobles, soldiers, artists, physicians, workmen, and peasants, all young, vigorous, and patriotic, and expecting no child's play under the command of their leader. His able Lieutenant, Midici, was expected to start in four or five days with 2,0.0 more volunteers. The expedition is said to have been well supplied with +rms, ammuni ion, and provisions, and Garibaldi was known to have in his possession 3,000,000 francs in gold. The latest accounts from Sicily represent the insurrection as still continuing. The headquarters of the insurgents were at Cefalio, some thirteen leagues from Palermo. The Royal troops bad several times attacked this position unsuccessfully. It was generally expected that Gen. Lamoricière would soon make a descent upon Romagna. The enlistment of Irishmen for the Papal army was proving very successful. Nothing of moment had transpired relative to the Conference on the Swiss question. M. Von Plener has been confirmed as Minister of Finance of Austria. Reports gained ground of Russian intrigues in Turkey. A strong Russian force was being concentrated on the Pruth. There was a panic in Shanghae, the rebels having entered the silk districts. It was rumored that a collision had taken place between the Russians and Chinese on the frontiers. The ultimatum of the French and English allies had been announced to the Chinese authorities on the 8th of March, and an answer was expected in the course of a week. The allies were to occupy Chusan immediately, and English troops were arriving from India in quick succession. Breadstuffs steady, except corn, which was slightly dearer. Consols 95 to 951 for money, and 951 to 951 for account.

MR. LINCOLN'S ABILITIES.

The following article from The Philadelphia Evening Journal sums up so completely all that has been put forth in disparagement of Mr. Lincoln's qualifications for the Presidency, that we print it entire, in order that our readers may have the whole case before them. Hear The Journal:

Why should Lincoln be President.—It is very evident that the "Republican" newspapers are hard put to it for semething to say in favor of Mr. Lincoln. His record as a stateman is a blenk. He has done nothing whatever in any executive, jadicial, or legislative capacity, that should entitle him to public respect. There is not in all the history of his life any exhibition of intellectual ability and attainments fitting him for the high and responsible post in the Government for which he has been nomitated. When in Congress, from 1247 to 1249, he was not only not distinguished by any display of parliamentary talent, or by any special service, but those who sat in the same Congress find it dilincuit to remember that any such person as Abraham Lincoln occupied a seat on the floor. His contest in 1858 with Mr. Douglas for the election as United States Senator from Illinois is the beginning of his fame, and while he showed in that controversy the rough strength of a practiced atomp epeaker, and the plack of a champion who enters the ring with a crowd of sturdy backers, he exceeded even Seward in the extravagance of his views respecting the Slarvey question, while his coarse language, his illiterate style, and his vulgar and vituperative personalities in debate, contrast very strongly the elegant and classical oratory of the eminent Sentor from New York. But the party organs think Lincoln is a capital man for a political canvas, because, forsooth, he was once a flat-boatman and a radi-splitter. Now, we have great and sincere respect for what are denominated self-made mem-for men who, springing from an obscure condition, and struggling against adverse circumstances in early life, manage, by the force of natural character and heroic efforts, to rise to honorable independence and distinction. We do not deny to Mr. Lincoln the ment of having made good use of his opportunities and means, and we should like to see him enjoy all the just rewards of his analy industry and self-reliance and self improvement. But there is a proper WHY SHOELD LINCOLN BE PRESIDENT .- It is very beatman and wood chopper, raises himself to the position or respectable County Court lawyer and a ready stump peaker it herefore qualified to be President of the United States. The is no fitness or proportion between the two things—between to conferred. It is much more wise and logical to put the proportion thms—if a man is, in all easential respects, eminently fit for the Presidential office, the fact that he was once a beatmand an amanier of rails, is greatly to his credit; but it will not do say that he is qualified to be and deserves to be Presidents, cause, as a boy, he split less and steered a "broad-horn" on the content of the property of the state of the split less and steered a "broad-horn" on the split less and split less and steered a "broad-horn" on the split less and split less say that he is qualified to be and deserves to be President, because, as a boy, he split legs and steered a "broad-horn" on the Misrissippi. But the "Republican" newspaper organs must accept the postulate in the latter form, in order to suit the case of their candidate; and we shall doubtless be saked to adopt it as a safe and judicious rule for the election of men to the highest posts in the Government. But will the people be cheated by such clap trap? We think not.

-Let us turn now to the other side, and, having considered both, we shall be able to form a pretty accurate judgment on the matter at issue,

Ponder, then, these undeniable facts: 1. Mr. Lincoln was born in the very humblest walks of life, and was left in extreme poverty by the death of his father when he was but six years of age. He never enjoyed the advantage of wealthy or powerful relatives. He had very little schooling of any kind-none but in the rudest log cabins of the frontier forests. He has had no special good luck, and, since he ceased to be very poor, has lived on his own moderate earnings, never having known what it is to be rich. And yet this man has just been nominated for President over the heads of several concededly, eminently able and worthy men who were his competitors. Is there not in these facts a solid basis for the pre sumption that he is a man of unusual ability?

2. His life-battle has been fought under many extraneous disadvantages. The State wherein all his years of manhood have transpired has been steadily opposed to him in politics. It was overwhelmingly for Jackson; he was against him. It resisted the Harrison tornado, which swept all beside of the Free West-all but his and one other (New-Hampshire) of the Free States-all but seven States in the entire Union. It steadily opposed Clay and Taylor, whom he as steadily supported. It never elected a United States Senator opposed to what is called Democracy until 1854-5; and then Mr. Lincoln was the first choice of nine-tenths of the Opposition; but he and these nine-tenths were Whigs, while the residue were anti-Nebraska Democrats, who disliked to vote for a Whig, and presented Judge Trumbull; so the Whigs-at Mr. Lincoln's earnest entreaty-went over to Judge T. and elected him. Is it likely that the Whigs would have unanimously selected an inferior man to send, on their very first chance, to the Senate, over the heads of such men as O. H. Browning, Jackson Gromshaw, Richard Yates, S. T. Logan, and many other steadfast champions of their cause, who certainly are not inferior men? What would have been their motive for so perverse a choice?

3. Mr. Lincoln's rise has been gradual and steady. At twenty-three years of age, having volunteered for the Black Hawk war, he was chosen captain of his company. Having been previously a flat-boat man, a rail-splitter, a farm-hand and a store-clerk, he became next a land-surveyor, and

temporarily destroyed it, when his instruments were sold away from him on execution. He was soon after, at about 30 years of age, chosen to the Legislature, and rechosen thrice in succession. While thus living on the pittance paid to a legislator (the age of Gridiron Railroads and such like baying not then dawned on a benighted world) he studied law, and was admitted to the bar. In 1844-when 35 years of age, and quite a novice in his profession-he was chosen to head the Clay Electoral Ticket, and in that capacity to canvass the State, which he did most thoroughly and effectively. And his work was so well done that we believe he has been at the head, formerly of the Whig, latterly of the Republican ticket, at every subsequent Presidential election. He certainly headed the Republican Electoral Ticket in 1856. When was it ever before imagined or pretended that inferior men, especially when rudely educated, are habitually chosen for such positions ?

4. Mr. Lincoln was a candidate for Congress (House) in 1846, and was the only Whig (out of sever) elected from the State. His majority was 1,511-the largest, we are confident, ever given in that District to any candidate opposed to what is called Democracy. It is much larger than any other of which we have a record. The same District gave Mr. Clay but 914 majority in '44, and Gen. Taylor but 1,501 majority on a vastly heavier vote in '48. Gen. Taylor's vote was swelled by the great number of volunteers residing in the District who had served under him in the Mexican war. Mr. Logan (Whig) was beaten for Congress this year--Col. Harris (Dem.) carrying the District by 106 majority over him. And in 1850 Mr. Yates (now Republican candidate for Governor) only won it back by 754 majority-not half that cast in '46 for Mr.

5. Since '46, Mr. Lincoln has not been a candidate before the People for any office but that of Elector of President. But in 1858 the Republican State Convention unanimously designated him as their representative man to stump the State against Stephen A. Douglas. They knew that the struggle would be a desperate one-that they must put their very best foot foremost. If they had had a champion whom they supposed abler and worthier than Mr. Lincoln, they would have chosen that champion for this arduous service. They had nearly all heard Lincoln and their other speakers, and ought to have known by this time who was their best man; yet they chose Abraham Lincoln. If they don't know who is their best man, should not missionaries be sent out to teach them ?

6. Mr. Lincoln went into this canvass under most discouraging ampices. Many leading Republicans out of the State thought the opposition to Mr. Douglas impolitic and mistaken. We certainly thought so; and, though we said little on the point, our very silence was damaging in a State where more people read this paper than any other. It has been a hundred times asserted that THE TRIBUNE "defeated Lincoln." But there were other outside influences, as adverse and at least equally potent. In 1856, the State polled 37,444 American or Whig votes for Fillmore. Many of these were cast by natives of Kentucky; all by men who love and confide in John J. Crittenden. In the thickest of the fray, a letter from Mr. Crittenden was published, advising them to favor Mr. Douglas's reëlection. Undoubtedly, this had an overruling influence with thousands. Yet, after Messrs. Lincoln and Douglas had theroughly canvassed the State, the People voted, with the following result:

Total vote in '56..... 96,189 37,444 105,348 Lecompton Douglas 5,071 121,190 Total vote in '58.....125,275 L.'s gain on '56..29,086. Douglas's do....15,742. Lincoln's net gain, 14,344.

Or, give Douglas the entire Lecompton vote in addition to his own, and Lincoln still gains on him 9 273.

-Bear in mind that this was a contest in which the sympathies of men indifferent to party were almost wholly with Douglas, wherein many Republicans supported him throughout, wherein Crittennoned the Americans to his aid, and wherein he stood boldly on the ground of Popular Sovereignty, with the prestige of having just be fore defeated the infamous Lecompton bill. All things considered, we recall nothing in the history of political campaigning more creditable to a canvasser than this vote is to Lincoln.

-We have thus dwelt throughout on facts of public record or of universal notoriety. The Speeches made to the same audiences in that canvass by Messrs. Lincoln and Douglas were collected and printed by the Republicans of Ohio for cheap and general dissemination, long before they dreamed that Mr. Lincoln would be the Republican candidate for President. We had sold hundreds of them at our counter, as we had thousands of Mr. Lincoln's Speech in this City, before the meeting of the Chicago Convention; we expect to sell thousands of the former and tens of thousands of the latter forthwith. Every reader can herein see just what manner of man Mr. Lincoln is, and how he bears himself when confronted with one of the very best and most effective popular canvassers in the Democratic ranks. If Mr. Lincoln is weak, or ill informed, or anywise deficient, this protracted Discussion with Douglas must show it. Will The Journal aid us in

giving it the widest possible circulation? -Of Mr. Lincoln's merits as "a flat-boat-' man and mauler of rails," we have little to say. We are no judge of flat-boat navigation; but the rails made by Lincoln thirty years ago, which we saw in Chicago, seemed a very fair article. Let us put these entirely out of the account, and judge Mr. Lincoln solely by his intellectual and political record as a public man. If the facts do not prove him very different from what The Journal represents him, the American People will so deeide. We fearlessly await their verdict.

FRESH PROPOSALS FOR ARRANGING THINGS IN GENERAL.

That this world, or at least that our rather large estate in it, is not governed with superfluous wisdom, seems to be sufficiently established. There is a regiment of skeletons in the White House. It is of small use to try to keep them in the closets any longer-there are not closets enough for the bestowal of the bony company; and one of the longest and largest, we presume, in default of a more comfortable bedfellow, insists upon sleeping with poor, dear, old Mr. Buchanen, during the nights dark and few which he must yet encounter under that fatal roof. There was, until only the other day, in our own Post-Office, that least tolerable of osseous intruders-the Skeleton of Misappropriated Cash; and it has now gone forth to keep the company, in his lonesome wanderings, of a broken and dishonored public servant. The political condition of affairs being thus dismal and dubious-chief men absconding, or, what is worse, Lords, Lord Wodehouse stated the result of the followed this vocation till the grand crash of 1837 | without the grace to abscond—it gives us pleasure

himself somewhat cabalistically "ANDRUSIUS Pantarch," sided and abetted by the Hon, Michael A. Clancy, has issued a little pamphlet with a large purpose. The Pantarch Andrusius-we believe we make no mistake in saying that, in the present benighted state of the world, he is called, at least, by the uninitiated, Stephen Pearl Andrews-informs us that "at the outset, a slight " vail of cencealment is thrown around the per-"sonality of the movement." For that reason, he signs bimself "Andrusius, Pantarch." We really do not see, while his hand was in, why the reverend Andrusius did not construct an impressive Greek name for the Hon. Michael A. Clancy; although he may have thought that the prefix "Hon." was, in all conscience, disguise enough. However, Andrusius did not do it, possibly because his classical ammunition gave out early in the action. "The slight vail of concealment" has also been, we trust not prematurely, lifted; as somebody has been good enough to send us one of the mystic pamphlets, which, in an intense condition of botheration, we have read, and of which, although still in the fog, we propose to give some account.

Imprimis, what Andrusius the Pantarch proposes, is a Pantarchy. This is quite natural. If Andrusius were a Monarch, he would suggest a Monarchy: if he were a Tetrarch, he would favor a Tetrarchy; if he were an Anarch, he would strike for a good, substantial, well-fixed Anarchy; but being a Pantarch, he "goes his pile," so to speak, upon a Pantarchy. Now, what is a Pantarchy? Is it a government

erected to bonor and serve that disreputable old

god, Pan? That cannot be; for, did not strange oracular voices once proclaim, "Pan is dead"? No: a Pantarchy, as Andrusius kindly informs us, 8 "A New Spiritual Government of the World," with Andrusius as Pantarch Primus. A very extensive plan, as the amazed reader wil please to keep his senses long enough to notice. Everything in the Pantarchy is to be new. A New Church. A New State. New Institutions Educational, Informational, Honorary. "The collective wants of mankind" are to be supplied. Honest Andrusius hath ta'en order for it. The New Church is "to concern itself with the culture of the Emotional and Sensational attributes of Man." It is to have "Hierarchy" and also a "Deaconarchy" with, of course, an Andrusian Pantarchy. The Legislature is to have nice new names. The House of Representatives is to be called the "Politarchy;" and the Senate is to be christened " the Areopagus"-which is not, we suppose, derived from Aries, and does not, therefore, signify The Order of the Ram. Now, what does the unsophisticated reader suppose is to be the business of the Politarchy and the Areopagus? "To enact laws," will be the natural reply of the uninitated. Feeble guess! "The business of the Legislature," says Andrusius, backed by the Honorable Clancy, "is not to enact laws!" What the deuce is it, then We will tell you. It is "to discover and promulgate the Laws of Order and Harmony in the 'Universe." To this pleasing, philanthropic, and particularly plain work will the Politarchy devote itself. But having, with pangs small or great, been delivered of a Law, nobody is to obey it, i we understand the matter, unless he sees fit to do so; which strikes us as the most rational part of the whole scheme.

May we humbly, and confessing our own intense bewilderment, be permitted to suggest to the Arcopagus, in the very beginning, the propriety of a new Pantarchal Dictionary, the terminology of Andrusius being at present too recondite for the finite mind to conquer? What is "Sociology?" What is "the Duismal Point of View?" What is "the Unismal Point of View?" What is "Unism?" What is "Trinism?" Alas! we fear that it is small use to propound these queries. For the Pantareh Andrusius, casting equal scorn upon the Websterian and the Worcesterian sysems, announces among "the fruits of Universology" a "Universal Language," which is "now being elaborated," to be called "Teckeewah," which truly hath a sound like unto that of the lingo of Otaheite. "A Congress of Philologians " and Linguists will assemble at the Court of the ' Pantarchy, to settle minor details of the Universal Alphabet." Now, when that Congress shall meet, with no particular passion for Congresses in general, we want a complimentary invitation to be present; for so we may insure a lively notion of the "noise and confusion" which so materially impeded the completion of the Tower of Babel. For just five minutes we should like to hear the Pentarchians in full cry. The chief difficulty which the Andrusian Gov-

ernment will experience, as we are informed, will be the rather solemn one of a lack of cash. This confession stands oddly enough in proximity to the assertion that "the splenders of the Court will be exhibited chiefly by opulence and art resident "there." But where the money is to come from to pay the "Sciento-Legislative Body" is not clear, even to the piercing optics of the Pantarch. However, he puts on a bold face, and frankly admits that "at the beginning the new Government "will be poor;" and announces that he and the Hon. Michael A. Clancy are ready to undergo any amount of "privation" and "sacri-"fice"-short commons and looped and windowed raiment-bearing the sorrows of the belly and the back like philosophers, until "the glories of trium-"phal display" shall dawn, when each, we suppose, will put on purple and fine linen and fare sumptuously every day. But where is the cash to be found wherewithal to begin ? Upon our word, we do not know, unless Mr. Buchanan can be persunded to give these "Heroes of Thought" a couple of Post-Offices. The "Heroes of Thought" seem to be fully aware that the Cash Question is a crusher; and they naturally propose that, as they have found all the ideas, others shall find the funds. They therefore suggest a resort to "Voluntaryism," which is the Pantarchal word for taking up a collection. Disciples will be expected to come down with the dust. Nobody is obliged to give a farthing, but, unless everybody gives a great deal more, Pantarchy will, not to put too fine a point upon it, go to pot. Taxes are to be levied, but nobody is to pay if unwilling to do so. There is to be "a perpetual right of Revolt," or "withdrawal of Allegiance." The perpetuity of Pantarchy is to be found in the continual bolting of the disciples of Andrusius. If you do not like "the major and minor Leadership '-bolt! If you do not like "the 'scientific adjustment and coordination"-bolt! If ou are sick of your "Allegiance to the Pantarch" -bolt! But while you do stay, you will be expected "to pay a stated Rent or Tribute," and to submit gracefully "to voluntary taxation." "Be-"quests and donations from the rich," and

to announce that an illuminated gentleman, calling "tyth, ings by those in comfortable circum-"stances," are requested, and "Peter's peness "from the poor." After "the first or imme-"diate levy of taxes," the Pantareh, it is stated will "take the first steps." But where will be go? Will he take the money with him? and will he come back again? These are questions important to those at least who propose to contribute to "the related Philosophy of Integralism."

We have not the slightest objection to seeing " all human affairs radiant with a True Millennial "Glery;" the great point to settle is whether Andrusius is the True Millennial Irradiator or not. But we must stop. We must not permit even these follies to betray us into an irreverent lightness of speech. And in thus giving publicity to his subline schemes, let us hope that we have not offended the delicate modesty of Andrusius. As he himself tells us that his "impersonality and "love of man are boundless," and that his "knowledge of principles" is "profound," we fancy that he is upon good enough terms with himself to bear with the disclosure of his greatness calmly. As he is "an Aristocrat of Intellect," we leave him to his "Conquest in the field of Pare "Thought and Sentiment." It strikes us that the pleasures of the "Pantarchal State" and of the "Reconstruction of the Heraldic Schedule of the " Planet," will be of themselves sufficient, without the waste of any money in the purchase of Bread, Beer, Butter, or Breeches. Our advice, therefore, to those who have any "stated rent or tribute" to spare, is that they bestow it upon those who have not the sublime philosophical consolations of Andrusius and Clancy to temper the austerities of THE MEXICAN TREATY.

If The N. Y. Times really desires to recommend

the McLane treaty with Mexico to the favor of the Republicans in the United States Senate, it takes a very injudicious method of accomplishing that purpose. If Republican support is to be gained for that treaty, it must be mainly on the ground of advantages likely to accrue from it to the United States. Instead of pointing out and dwelling upon such advantages, if any such there are, The N. Y. Times places the ratification of the treaty entirely upon our assumed obligation, based upon the dictates of Christianity and humanity, to support, aid, and comfort the Juarez Administration. It is alleged that the so-called Liberal party engrosses all that there is left of public spirit, patriotism, and capacity in Mexico, and that the object of that party is to deliver the nation from the darkness of ignorance and heathenism into the light of knowledge and Christianity. On this ground, and this ground exclusively, the Semte is called upon to ratify a treaty which, by putting some millions of our money at the disposal of Juarez, will enable him; so it is assumed, to confirm his power, and to put down the opposite faction.

Even if the Republican Senators were inclined to engage in a crusade for the religious and moral regeneration of Mexico, they would be apt to demand some further evidence than the declamations of The Times, that the war waged by Juarez against his rivals is of that precise character. In fact, however, they have no authority to vote away the money of the United States for any such purpose. If The Times wishes to persuade them to vote for the ratification of the treaty, let it set forth the benefits from it which will accrue to the United

The Albany Evening Journal would seem to be left, just at present, in the hands of some inexperienced if not misguided conductor. Its recent editorial letter from Chicago, virtually charging all those Delegates who saw fit to support some ther candidate than Gov. Seward with cowardice or treachery, has given great satisfaction to the enemies of the Republican cause; and it followed up this blow yesterday by various flings at THE TRIBUNE which are obviously intended to provoke ill blood. It makes extracts from our Washington dispatches as if they were editorial, and thereon observes that "THE TRIBUNE is giving itself & great deal of unnecessary trouble about Gov. "Seward," &c., in very bad temper and taste. Catching a paragraph from my account of "Last "Week at Chicago" which quite inoffensively states the obvious fact that, after Indiana had openly and Pennsylvania virtually declared for Lincoln, the only chance for Bates lay in the possible preference of him to Lincoln by the Seward men, The Journal quite gratuitously says:

There was probably net a Seward delegate at Chicago who preferred Mr. Bates to Mr. Lincoln. There certainly was no such delegate from this State. For a thousand reasons, every thorough Republican-particularly those who stand with Mr. Sewardmust pueter Mr. Lincoln to Mr. butes. It would, therefore have been the extremest inconsistency in Mr. Sewardsfriends to have given their votes to him, under any circumstances rather than to Mr. Lincoln."

-This statement impels me to say that, while the third ballot for President was proceeding at Chicago, Mr. Charles Gibson-a leading friend of Mr. Bates from St. Louis and a most honorable gentleman-came to my seat in the Convention, and urged me to hold on for Bates and prevent a nomination of Lincoln on that ballot if possible; for he had just seen Mr. Weed, and, if no nomination should then be made, there would be a strong rally of Seward's friends on Bates on the next vote. But the message came too late.

Is it wise or well to continue these discussions ? I do not object, if so it must be; but to what

SALE OF MR. BURTON'S PAINTINGS AT AUCTION .-A collection of one hundred and fifty-six oil paintings, some of which belonged to the gallery of the late William E. Burton, has been sold during the last two evenings by Messrs. Leeds & Co., auctioneers. Not very high prices were realized for any of the eightyeight disposed of on Tuesday. A copy of one of Murille's Virgins brought \$105. Pictures by Waldorf, Gere, Nesmyth, Morland, and Marratti were taken at sums varying from \$20 to \$75. On the second evening the pictures offered were more noticeable, the attendance was larger, and better prices were realized. A lifesize painting of Queen Victoria on Horseback, the figure by Landseer, the landscape by Count D'Orsay, was sold for \$550 to Mr. Young. "The Destruction of La Vergeur," by Schaffels, brought \$450. An allegorical piece, said to be by Paul Veronese, went to Mr. Spacar for \$175. A copy of David's "Napoleon Bonaparte" brought \$135; "Magdalen in the Desert," by Carlo Marrauti, \$260. Mr. W. H. Webb purchased "Hector, Paris, and Helen," and "Leonidas the Second," both by Hendricks, at \$125 and \$180 repectively; also, a "Village Festival," by Wilkie, for 190. Other pieces realized equally fair prices, and he entire sales of the two evenings must have amounted o nearly \$8,000.

The citizens of AMBERST, N. H., will celebrate the close of the first century since the settlement of their town, on Wednesday next (30th inst.) Horace Gree. ley and other natives of the town are engaged to

-Several of the New-York delegates to Chicago went to Springfield, Ill., to pay their respects to Mr. Lincoln, after the dissolution of the Convention. The Hon. H. J. Raymond accompanied them.